

The Evening Times

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1901.

Publication Office,
THE HUTCHINS BUILDING,
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Subscription by Mail—One Year:
MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.....\$6.00
MORNING AND SUNDAY.....4.00
EVENING AND SUNDAY.....4.00
SUNDAY ONLY.....1.00

Monthly by Carrier:
MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.....Fifty cents
MORNING AND SUNDAY.....Thirty-five cents
EVENING AND SUNDAY.....Thirty-five cents
SUNDAY ONLY.....Ten cents

THE TIMES COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended July 27, 1901, was as follows:
Sunday, July 22, 1901.....19,225
Monday, July 23.....20,582
Tuesday, July 24.....20,281
Wednesday, July 25.....20,136
Thursday, July 26.....20,240
Friday, July 27.....20,473
Saturday, July 28.....20,621
Total.....135,568
Daily average (Sunday, 19,225, excepted).....19,226

The Sampson Scandal.

Under an order from the Secretary of the Navy so stringent that even the most scrupulous of the nation's officers are obeying it, naval officers and civilian employees of the Department are as dumb as a drum with a hole in it on the subject of the Schley Court of Enquiry, and the Sampson scandal generally. Other people are talking, however, and some of them to considerable purpose. This is particularly true of a statement made by Capt. Emilio Diaz Moreu, of the Spanish navy, who commanded the Cristobal Colon in the Santiago sea fight, and was compelled to beach his vessel by the broken masts. Thus, Commander Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, Captain Moreu asserts that all the ships of the American squadron were well handled and officers and men did their duty gallantly. He says: "It is absurd and unpatriotic to make any exception in the case of Admiral Schley. Of all the American ships the Brooklyn was the most exposed to our fire and to that of our batteries. Commander Schley's own report was a model of a plain, sailorlike, and gentlemanly statement. The suggestion of cowardice probably comes from cowardice. Thus the remarks of Captain Moreu, added to the previous statements of Vice Admiral Cervera and Captain Eulate, of the late Viscaya, which they corroborate, will not make pleasant reading in the family circle of the navy ring conspirators. Their idol was smashed beyond recognition long ago by the truth and public contempt the result of it, but that fact will not make it any more agreeable to them to see people whose testimony they do not question dancing on the broken masts. Thus the reminder offered by Captain Moreu when he says that "Sampson's own official report is evidence of the Brooklyn's active part and of Schley's competency and bravery. The adverse criticism is obviously an afterthought." That is exactly what it is. Sampson's impudent attempt to claim the honors of a battle which he was not near enough to see through a telescope until after the Spanish squadron had surrendered, as we all remember, raised a storm of indignation throughout the United States which was increased by his conduct in suppressing all mention of Commander Schley in connection with the victory. Then the afterthought came, and it was decided by the Sampsonites that the only hope for their pet was to destroy the hero of the hour. That they have continuously striven to do every day for three years, and backed, as they have been, for some mysterious reason, by the whole power of the Administration, it has often looked as if we all remember, raised a storm of indignation throughout the United States which was increased by his conduct in suppressing all mention of Commander Schley in connection with the victory.

There is little chance of that now. "Truth is mighty and will prevail." There is no longer danger that the sour little person whose crest is a horizon proper, surmounted by a Matanzas mule regardant, will ever set the world jeering at America by wearing the epauletts of a vice admiral.

The Future of the Philippines.

Referring to the commercial status of the Philippines, Capt. H. L. Street, who has just returned from the islands, is quoted as saying:
"Make the Philippines the same as Porto Rico, take off the tariff on hemp, rice, lumber, and other products of the island, and the introduction of modern labor-saving devices the country will be one of the richest in the world. The commerce of the island will be the place of Hongkong as the port of the Orient, and merchant vessels from all parts of the globe will make this the chief port of call. The labor is very cheap, although there has been a wonderful advance in both since American occupation. There is yet room for a greater rise, and everything points in that direction."

Is it straight in line with the views of every fair-minded and intelligent observer who is in anywise familiar with the situation. It is probably the view of an overwhelming majority of the American people. As a mere commercial proposition the argument is unanswerable. There is, in fact, nothing to be said on the other side except that a few trusts would be subjected to a competition, that would be of inestimable benefit to the American people.

To make the Philippines a key to the commerce of Asia the islands themselves must be given a chance to thrive. Under proper conditions Manila might easily take the palm of superiority from Hongkong, but to enable it to do so, the rich country that is tributary to the Philippine capital must be developed in accordance with the American idea of development. There are great possibilities in the Philippines, but they can never be realized by governing them solely with an eye to the interests of a few American trusts.

Nor should we stop with the measures suggested by Captain Street. We should go further and make the islands American territory in all the length and breadth of the continent. Many American States, but the American territory, with the inhabitants resting secure and contented under the protection of every provision of the Federal Constitution which, by its nature, applies to a Territory of the United States. The captain intimates that it will be five years at least before the army in the islands can be much reduced. In the nature of things that must be dependent upon the degree of content which exists among the people, and it is self-evident that to make them American citizens would remove every substantial grievance and greatly lessen the dissatisfaction which now exists. This should be done both in a spirit of true Americanism and with reference to the commercial advantages to accrue from the possession of the islands.

If the conditions are such that a large

army is needed to hold the Philippines in subjection, development will be less and the commercial value of the archipelago will be diminished in a corresponding ratio. Besides, the expense incident to the maintaining of American sovereignty will be increased, and this is a point not to be lost sight of when considering the commercial value of the islands. Under a truly American policy there is no reason to doubt that in a very short time the great body of the Filipino people would be as loyal to the Stars and Stripes as are the inhabitants of New Mexico or Arizona. Such a condition, moreover, would effectually silence every valid objection to the holding of the islands, for the objections generally have been to the method rather than to the actual holding.

The King's No Popery Oath.

Your true Briton is a conservative creature; so much so that he is not infrequently charged with stupidity and pig-headedness, and sometimes, perhaps, not without reason. The present appears to be one of the times. We have news from London today that a great Protestant meeting, presided over by Lord Kinnaird, was held in St. James' Hall, its object being to protest against any change in the language of the sovereign's accession oath, which in its present form is a cruel and burning insult to the millions of Roman Catholics who are subjects of the Crown, and who have shown themselves ready to fight and die for it in many a bloody war.

It is nearly impossible for Americans to understand the feeling which actuates many, if not a majority, of Englishmen in their narrow, un-Christian, and ridiculous desire to fan the embers of a civil strife which was fought out long ago by the English Church and its creed. That ought to be sufficient to satisfy the most implacable opponent of Rome. It is inequitable and illogical to fill the mouth of budding royalty with offensive denunciations of doctrines and practices which are dear and sacred to myriads of good people, generally including some of the perfunctory denunciations of the act. The act is asinine as it is brutal. Why, indeed, should one great Christian communion be singled out for accession alone? The Anglican Church looks with quite as much disfavor upon the same action of the pope as it does upon the pope's predestination, as it does upon the Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation. If it be the correct thing to take a rise out of the Pope every time a new king is made, why not make the practice equal and consistent by inserting in the oath a few whacks at the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists?

Our Export Trade.

The outcry which is raised whenever some foreign Government takes action which may cut into our export trade is in itself strong evidence that commercial conditions in the United States have undergone marked changes during recent years. But a short time ago the extreme advocates of tariff obstruction to commerce put their advocacy solely upon the ground that we must protect our infant industries against foreign competition in the American market. Republican stump orators, and newspapers of the same party faith, were all ready to raise a storm of indignation throughout the United States which was increased by his conduct in suppressing all mention of Commander Schley in connection with the victory. Then the afterthought came, and it was decided by the Sampsonites that the only hope for their pet was to destroy the hero of the hour. That they have continuously striven to do every day for three years, and backed, as they have been, for some mysterious reason, by the whole power of the Administration, it has often looked as if we all remember, raised a storm of indignation throughout the United States which was increased by his conduct in suppressing all mention of Commander Schley in connection with the victory.

FOR A BIG TENEMENT HOUSE.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Architects have filed plans of what they say will be the largest tenement house in this city, if not in the world. The building is to be erected by the City Suburban Homes Company, and will occupy a whole block front on Avenue A between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets. As the building will extend back 20 feet in each direction, it will be nearly square, with a ground area of about 4,000 square feet. It will contain apartments for 136 families. The cost of the building is placed at \$180,000.

The building is to be six stories high, with a court yard, and the entire building will be of brick. On the first floor there will be nine stores, one of which is to be especially fitted for a model bakery. There will also be sixteen apartments on this floor, and rooms for shower and tub baths for the tenants. The second and third floors there will be thirty-four apartments of various sizes, ranging between one and eight rooms. There will be four main entrances and eight staircases, enclosed by iron gates. The floors, walls, and ceilings will be fireproof, and the other parts of the structure semi-fireproof.

The exterior of the building is to be of golden buff brick, with Indiana limestone used for the trimmings. The main entrances will be paved with polished granite, and the building will be decorated with white marbles. The roof will be constructed as a roof garden and playground for children. The rent will be about \$10 a week, and tenants will have a room a week for \$10 a week.

Special attention has been attracted to this tenement house because it is really the first large building of its kind for which plans have been filed since the new Tenement House law was enacted. Special plans also have been made for bathrooms for each apartment. The average apartment will consist of parlor, bedroom, dining-room, kitchen, and bathroom.

The company has already built several model tenement houses in this part of the city, and also on the West Side. The officers of the company are: Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould, president; Samuel D. Balbock, vice president; R. H. Gould, secretary; Charles Stewart Smith, treasurer; and George W. R. Fallon, secretary.

A Foreign View.

(From the Allgemeine Zeitung.)
The Republic and the North American Republic will be Russia and the North American Republic, and to a great extent the fate of the English Empire will be determined by the countries do or do not. Of these two colossal empires, the American Republic occupies the first position. It is the only one that is not only a great power, but also a great nation, and as such it will be almost beyond attack from the day when it shall have a navy that can cope with the vessels of the English, and that day is sure to come in the near future.

Pleasure in Prospect.

(From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.)
Still, the country will be led when the leaden wheel of justice moves rapidly enough to the New York case to prove to the Cubans that the United States is ready to punish its own criminals.

Raising an Issue.

(From the Minneapolis Tribune.)
A Minnesota justice of the peace has fined himself for selling talking powder without the proper label. That magistrate must be absolutely pure.

Also a House.

(From the Atchison Globe.)
Those people who have been saving up money for a rainy day must have a lot on hand.

The People.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)
One side of the seal of the State of Pennsylvania is on the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." This seems to indicate that either the people or the houses must be united.

Don't.

(From the Boston Globe.)
Advice to Treston thinking about passing a tariff bill hostile to the United States—Don't!

In Defence.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
The fact that those three-pointed Russian hussars killed three men will suggest that the Russian hussars ought to be found in the back of every well-regulated Russian family.

can scarcely grasp what the future may have in store. He must be blind, indeed, who cannot see that conditions have changed and that the tariff arguments of the sixties, seventies, and eighties have no proper place in the economic discussion of today.

It is now known in Berlin that the German Government had not the slightest idea of giving out the tariff project until after it had been submitted to the Bundesrath. One hundred proof slips were printed for official use and one of them went astray and was sold to a London financial paper which intended to publish the matter on last Saturday. Count von Buelow saw the slip and promptly decided to do the enterprising British editor by having the text printed in all the Berlin papers on Friday. With the cat prematurely out of the bag he is having a most uncomfortable time of it. The manufacturing classes declare that such a tariff would wind up what business they have left, and the working people are surly over the prospect of higher prices for the necessities of life, coincidently with the loss of their money.

The general impression in the Empire appears to be that the Bundesrath will take nearly all the ginger out of the project if it does not reject the scheme entirely.

The condition of the Empire Frederick of Germany, who has been slowly dying of cancer for a year or more, has become "serious," which doubtless means that the unfortunate lady is close to her end. The Kaiser who has been enjoying his annual vacation in the northern waters, is hurrying to his mother's bedside, and it is probable that her brother, King Edward, who is devotedly attached to her will hasten to see her. The angel Death truly is no respecter of persons.

The stock of gold in the United States Treasury is said to be larger now than at any other time in the history of the country, the aggregate being five hundred and four million dollars. This is the largest accumulation at present existing in the world. The showing indicates that the United States Treasury is in a very healthy condition, but it will not do very much to ease the national distress. The gold is being hoarded by the public, and the Treasury is being drained of gold by the public. The Treasury is being drained of gold by the public, and the gold is being hoarded by the public. The Treasury is being drained of gold by the public, and the gold is being hoarded by the public.

The Chinese Tsung-li-Yamen has been abolished and a Board of Foreign Affairs established in its place. The new board will have precedence of all other departments of the Government. On the whole it is considered an improvement on the old arrangement, but even at that it is too many headed to promise satisfactory results. The board will be composed of the Chinese and foreign members, and the Chinese will be the majority. The board will be composed of the Chinese and foreign members, and the Chinese will be the majority. The board will be composed of the Chinese and foreign members, and the Chinese will be the majority.

TO CHANGE RAILROAD SIGNALS.

A Proposition to Abandon the White Light.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The Pennsylvania Railroad for some time has had under advisement a change in the color of signal lights. The proposition is to make green the safety light instead of the white light. The change would be made on the main line, and the other parts of the structure semi-fireproof.

The exterior of the building is to be of golden buff brick, with Indiana limestone used for the trimmings. The main entrances will be paved with polished granite, and the building will be decorated with white marbles. The roof will be constructed as a roof garden and playground for children. The rent will be about \$10 a week, and tenants will have a room a week for \$10 a week.

Special attention has been attracted to this tenement house because it is really the first large building of its kind for which plans have been filed since the new Tenement House law was enacted. Special plans also have been made for bathrooms for each apartment. The average apartment will consist of parlor, bedroom, dining-room, kitchen, and bathroom.

A Foreign View.

(From the Allgemeine Zeitung.)
The Republic and the North American Republic will be Russia and the North American Republic, and to a great extent the fate of the English Empire will be determined by the countries do or do not. Of these two colossal empires, the American Republic occupies the first position. It is the only one that is not only a great power, but also a great nation, and as such it will be almost beyond attack from the day when it shall have a navy that can cope with the vessels of the English, and that day is sure to come in the near future.

Pleasure in Prospect.

(From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.)
Still, the country will be led when the leaden wheel of justice moves rapidly enough to the New York case to prove to the Cubans that the United States is ready to punish its own criminals.

Raising an Issue.

(From the Minneapolis Tribune.)
A Minnesota justice of the peace has fined himself for selling talking powder without the proper label. That magistrate must be absolutely pure.

Also a House.

(From the Atchison Globe.)
Those people who have been saving up money for a rainy day must have a lot on hand.

The People.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)
One side of the seal of the State of Pennsylvania is on the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." This seems to indicate that either the people or the houses must be united.

Don't.

(From the Boston Globe.)
Advice to Treston thinking about passing a tariff bill hostile to the United States—Don't!

In Defence.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
The fact that those three-pointed Russian hussars killed three men will suggest that the Russian hussars ought to be found in the back of every well-regulated Russian family.

TRADE WITH THE WORLD.

The Country's Increase in Exports During the Past Year.

The full statistics of the imports and exports of the United States for the month of June and for the fiscal year ending with June have been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. They furnish a number of interesting facts not given out in the preliminary statement of the bureau, especially with regard to the full fiscal year.

Perhaps the chief of these is the showing that the country has been importing more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of merchandise during the year was \$222,672,916, as compared with \$209,941,184 in the previous year, a falling off of \$12,731,732. The total imports, articles of food and animals comprised \$22,273,385, as compared with \$21,510,088 in the previous year. It will be seen that despite the falling off of the total imports the country has imported more foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and less raw materials, during the past year than it did in the previous twelve months.

The total imports of